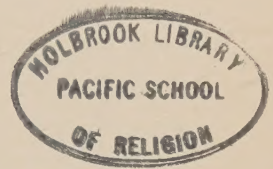


WORLD PARISH

MAY, 1953



Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, President of the World Methodist Council,
Reading Wesley's Oxford Diary

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A Visit to the Methodists of Asia

by BISHOP IVAN LEE HOLT

President of the World Methodist Council

The longest trip I have made since becoming President of the World Methodist Council took me 30,000 miles by plane and 5,000 miles by car and train on a visit to the Methodists of South Asia and South-eastern Asia.

We left New York, Mrs. Holt and I, by Pan-American plane on December 2. Our first stop was in London where I met with some British members of the Executive Committee of the World Methodist Council to plan meetings for the coming year, and to consult with those who should come to our Evangelistic Conference in Philadelphia, June 26-28, and the Wesley Quarter-Millennium Commemoration at Lake Junaluska, July 2-4. Detained in London for four days by one of the worst fogs in the city's history, we flew to Madrid, and from there to Rome, Athens, Istanbul, Ankara, Damascus, Jerusalem and Beirut. From Beirut we had a long flight to New Delhi, India, by way of Basra and Karachi. There in India we contacted the first Methodists we had seen since leaving London.

In India

In New Delhi we were the guests of Bishop and Mrs. J. Waskom Pickett and those early days in India were filled with interesting experiences. It was Christmas Eve when we reached New Delhi and that afternoon we drove out in the country ten miles to speak at a service in one of the villages and to baptize the grandson of one of our most beloved Indian pastors.

On Christmas morning I baptized fourteen children at a service in Christ Methodist Church at New Delhi and then I preached at a service an hour later. Never have I faced such a congregation on Christmas

Day; there were eight hundred people in the church and twelve hundred outside in the church yard, listening through amplifiers placed in the door and windows. Hindus and Moslems recognize Christmas as a big day, and our Christians go to church in great numbers. I can never forget my first contact with our Indian Methodists.

Just after Christmas Mrs. Holt and I went with Dr. and Mrs. Ralph W. Sockman to Agra to see the Taj Mahal; both by sunlight and moonlight we all felt that it met every expectation as probably the most beautiful building in the world.

On our way back to Delhi we stopped at two cities, in one of which we visited a Methodist hospital and in the other two of our Methodist schools. In Agra we had stayed at a Methodist School, and in a dozen of India's important cities we had the privilege of inspecting Methodism's program of evangelism through church and hospital and school. Each one visited is doing such a fine work that one hesitates to choose the cities to mention, but I select Bareilly, Lucknow, Jabalpur and Bangalore.

Bareilly and Lucknow

To Bareilly went the first American Methodist missionary to India in 1856, and there we found not only the church but a hospital, an orphanage, schools and a theological seminary with a very broad program of service. As we met there the Methodist family, each one of them had such close ties with many we knew at home that we felt as though they were truly members of our household. When we celebrate the centenary of Methodist missions in India in 1956 this city will be an important center, and I could emphasize many phases of the service there, as I could call the names of our consecrated missionaries, had I not decided to refrain from the mention of any names of missionaries lest I overlook one who should be mentioned.

In Lucknow the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches was entertained in Isabella Thoburn College. We Methodists were proud of the institution and happy for church leaders from all over the world and from many denominations to see this finest college for women in India. The Woman's Society of Christian Service cannot boast too much of the buildings or the instruction. The president of the college is one of the Presidents of the World Council of Churches and one of the world's great women. In Lucknow also is a school for boys and they were just completing the construction of a new chapel. In both schools the trustees require that at least fifty per cent of the student body shall be Christians, though Hindus and Moslems beg for admission in larger numbers than the schools can take.

World Council of Churches

The meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches was recognized and honored by visits from the Governor of

the Province, the Vice-President of India, and Mr. Nehru, each of whom spoke. The Methodists at the meeting of the Committee were the Principal of Wesley College in Sydney, Australia, the Rev. D. T. Niles of Ceylon, the Rev. E. C. Erwin of Great Britain, and the Rev. Frank Northam of Ireland, who is Treasurer of the World Council of Churches, and five representatives from the United States, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop James C. Baker, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Mr. Chas. C. Parlin and this writer.

On our way to Jabalpur we visited Benares, the sacred city of the Hindus, and Allahabad, where the agricultural institute is a cooperative enterprise in which some of our Methodists are serving. The Theological Seminary at Jabalpur is interdenominational though it bears a Methodist name.

One night the Metropolitan of the Mar Toma Church in India and I were speaking to a group of students and the professor in charge of the service asked about the languages spoken in the group as mother tongues. He found ten different languages and turned to me to say, "You can see why we must have our instruction here in English. It is our only common language and it was this language that enabled us to unite in India. Without the English language we never could have united to win our independence. That is one of the amazing facts in our history."

It was necessary to stop at both Nagpur and Hyderabad as we went to Bangalore for the South Asia Central Conference of the Methodist Church. The former city is the home of the daughter of Dr. John R. Mott, married to a Justice of the Supreme Court of India, and we went to her home to inquire about Dr. Mott, who had been seriously ill. In Nagpur we were the guests of the National Christian Council; its headquarters are in that city and one of its secretaries is a Methodist.

Hyderabad, once the capital of a separate state and the residence city of the wealthy Nizom, is the home of our Methodist Bishop Shot K. Mondol. He and his wife were at the Central Conference in Bangalore and were on hand to join in the welcome we received there. So were Bishop John A. Subhan and his wife, who live in Bombay. Bishop and Mrs. C. D. Rockey had left for Bangalore soon after we reached Lucknow but he, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and I had the privilege of conducting a service of Holy Communion in the chapel at Isabella Thoburn College at the meeting of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches. This was the first and only time there has been a Methodist Service of Holy Communion at a World Council meeting.

Methodist Central Conference

As I think back over the sessions of the Central Conference at Bangalore, these impressions last:

(1) The debates and discussions were of a high order and would have been a credit to any Methodist conference anywhere;

(2) The bishops and the officers of the conference conducted its business in a most efficient way;

(3) The consecration and devotion of our Indian Methodists, preachers and laymen, were apparent in every service.

Perhaps the most important issue discussed was a plan of church union for North India. When the South India United Church was formed in 1947 British Methodists entered it, but American Methodists had little work in its area. The American Methodists in North India are negotiating with Anglicans, British Baptists and the present United Church made up of Congregationalists and Presbyterians.

The report of the Conference Committee at Bangalore recommended certain verbal changes in the Plan of Union to make it more acceptable to Methodists but urged support. I was glad that I was present for that able discussion and the various sections of the report were approved by a majority of from two-thirds to three-fourths of those voting.

The sections that caused most discussion were those dealing with what we may call supplemental ordination and granting to the Methodist Commission authority to speak for the Methodist Church in India without referring the plan back to the Central Conference. In discussing supplemental ordination all the arguments were heard against a laying on of hands by Anglican bishops, but these Methodists in India decided that they would accept that since there were such strong reasons for union. An able layman from Calcutta influenced the decision by a striking story:

"A Hindu had in his family a wife and son. His wife had a cat of which she was very fond and no one ever punished that cat. When the family assembled for worship in the court-yard the Hindu came with his bowl of milk and his bowl of rice as offerings for the gods. While they were bowed in prayer the cat would drink up the milk. He could not punish the cat, and he was puzzled. One day he got a string and tied up the cat to a post before the worship and after that all went well. When the son was grown the mother told the father that he should let the son conduct family worship. The cat had died. The son came with his bowl of rice and bowl of milk, but before he began the worship he suddenly jumped up and ran away. His parents thought he was embarrassed but he soon came back with an alley cat under his arm. This cat he tied to the post and then went on with his worship. The Methodists who are so hesitant about hands laid on their heads in supplemental ordination are dragging in the cat, in my thinking, and they are just as obstinate in their opinions as the Anglicans are in their insistence on the proper episcopal succession. Do we really want union? Is it necessary in India? If we want it we will not stand back on the supplemental ordination by bishops who want to lay hands on our heads."

In voting to give its Commission authority to speak for the Central Conference the body realized that the next General Conference of The Methodist Church must consider the plan. If it had to come back to a

Central Conference for further discussion it would be eight years instead of four before union could be consummated, since the Central Conference meets after the General Conference.

Most of the opposition to union came from Central and Southern India. It seemed to me that the delegates from North India, where American Methodists are strongest, were almost unanimously in favor of the Plan of Union. The decision of the Pope to name a Roman Catholic Cardinal for India and the threat of anti-Christian forces are two potent reasons for the necessity of union, in the thinking of those who favor it.

We have five hundred thousand Methodists in the churches established by the American Methodists and they do not want to break any ties with the parent church. If the American Methodist Church would give its Methodists its blessing and a promise of continued aid, as British Methodism gave its assurances to its Methodists going into the South India United Church, I know what would happen in North India. The decision of the Central Conference at Bangalore left no doubt in my mind about that.

All reports were indicative of progress and two other actions of the Conference were significant:

(1) The Evangelistic Campaign of World-wide Methodism in 1953 was endorsed and hearty cooperation promised;

(2) The World Methodist Council was earnestly requested to hold its next session in India in 1956 as a part of the celebration of the centenary of the American Methodist Mission in that country.

Burma

When we were at lunch with the American Consul-General in Calcutta and he knew that we were going to Burma, he said to us, "Stay in Rangoon, since the Terrorists are causing a lot of trouble in the country and along the highways." Most of our Methodist work is in the vicinity of Rangoon, but we have an important work in Pegu, a city 56 miles away. Our missionaries thought it safe to go there, and we had an undisturbed trip along that road. So we saw all of our work in Burma except a small mountain station north of Rangoon, and we met all the missionaries except those absent on furlough. In addition to these we also met our Burmese and Chinese leaders.

While in Rangoon we had a long visit with the missionary secretaries of the British Methodist Church who had just completed a tour of Northern Burma where their stations are located north of Mandalay. With their account of their journey I had a complete picture of Methodism in all Burma.

As is generally known, Burma is the most important field of the Northern Baptist Convention, U.S.A., and the Baptists were having a conference of all their leaders in Rangoon while I was there. They have a very strong church, largely among the Karens.

These people are sometimes called Communists because they have

not supported the present Burmese government. The political situation is understood only in the light of the Japanese occupation, when some groups collaborated more fully than others. It is complicated by the presence in Northern Burma of Chinese Nationalist forces who fled across the border when the Communists took over that part of China along the Burmese border. The presence of these Chinese Nationalists in Burma might be made an excuse by Chinese Communists to cross the border. Should Red China decide to enter Burma in force the nation could be easily overrun. The Communists would not meet as much resistance as the Japanese did in the Second World War. That threat disturbs the government and is a matter of grave anxiety to church leaders. The Methodists in Burma are truly on the front line in the struggle of Christianity with Communism for the soul of Asia. The Terrorists who disturb the country now probably slip in from China—certainly their leaders do.

In the meantime The Methodist Church carries on. The American Methodist work is among the Burmese and Chinese, but in our schools are children of all racial groups. We have two Burmese and one Chinese District Superintendents in the Burma Conference. With American consultants in Rangoon the Methodist English-speaking Church has an excellent attendance and one of our missionaries has taken over the pastorate of the Scottish Presbyterian Church in Rangoon. The Methodist schools in both Pegu and Rangoon, among Burmese and Chinese, are crowded to the doors and our missionaries are as faithful as any I have ever known. We are not the major Protestant group but we are making a real contribution both to Burma and the Kingdom.

Malaya

In Malaya, a land of tropical beauty which reaches down almost to the Equator, The Methodist Church is the major Protestant body. From Penang in the north to Singapore in the south we saw all the principal Methodist stations.

In a conversation with the Assistant High Commissioner in the Malay Confederation I heard these words, "We may have to ask The Methodist Church and the Roman Catholic Church to take over the training of our teachers. Each church could establish a teacher-training college and the Government would help to subsidize them. These two churches are the only ones in Malaya strong enough to do the job. We have been sending 250 teachers to England each year for training but that is too expensive."

Two things are significant in that statement. One is the recognition of the position of The Methodist Church, and the other is the willingness of the Government to have churches train its teachers. The Government has for years contributed generously in the erection of our Methodist schools, which are housed in very imposing buildings. Not once has it sought to influence policies or interfere with teaching in our schools.

The population of Malaya is forty per cent Malay, forty per cent

Chinese and twenty per cent Indian. We have churches for the three language groups. One Sunday afternoon I preached in one of our Chinese churches in Singapore. After my sermon in English the Chinese pastor spoke to a church full of Chinese in Malay, summarizing the sermon for those who did not understand English. Many of the Chinese were born in Malay and do not know Chinese.

The struggle between Chinese culture and Malayan constitutes a great problem. We have separate conferences for these two groups. We are fortunate to have as our bishop Raymond L. Archer, who understands the problems of the land so well. We have 36,000 boys and girls in our schools and 25,000 members of our churches. In the church at Penang I found a tablet erected by a Missouri layman in memory of Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald, who died on a trip to the Orient, and the bishop's daughter, who died in Penang and is buried there. The Missourian had married another daughter of Bishop Fitzgerald.

The High Commissioner in Malaya, Sir Gerald Templar, is doing a great job in ridding the peninsula of Communist Terrorists. For the protection of the people he has established 420 new villages and enclosed them with barbed wire. In these villages he has established schools for which he wants teachers, and he is striving to build a wholesome community life. The way is open for the churches to enter. The Methodist Church has a great opportunity, and there, as in Burma, Methodists are in the front line on the border of Red China.

Hong Kong

As we returned by the Pacific we spent a few days in Hong Kong. Bishop and Mrs. Ralph Ward came over from Formosa to be with us and we had many conversations about the responsibility of Methodism in that city. On the day of our arrival was published President Eisenhower's order to the Seventh Fleet guarding Formosa. Since the British press in Hong Kong felt such an order might extend the war there was strong criticism. I was afraid that the Communists might decide to march into Hong Kong, but the people in the city were not disturbed.

Millions are being invested in apartment and business buildings as though the present control would last forever. On every hand people said, "This is Red China's window on the western world, and through it some of her commerce flows. The Communists will let it stay as it is." So I have no story to tell of the great danger I was in from Reds—neither in that particular nor any other can I pose as a hero.

There are two and a half million people in the city as against seven hundred thousand before the war. The refugees have fled from all sections of China and living conditions are almost unendurable. A volunteer American organization is seeking to do something for 26,000 intellectuals among the refugees. The Baptists and the Roman Catholics have built housing units called Friendship Villages. The Government and individuals are building houses, but all this is inadequate to meet the need.

Should the Methodists do something to help? The British Methodists have two adequate church buildings but they do not feel that is enough. Bishop Ward and I had conferences with them and they would like to join us in doing something for the Methodist refugees. In one region, called little Shanghai, are people who come from a section of China where we had a good church, and Bishop Ward wants to put a Methodist Church there. Since we have found a way to utilize a bit of the Nanking Theological Seminary Trust income to assist the seminary in Singapore, it might be possible to find some money in China finds to do something for the Chinese in Hong Kong who need help?

The Evangelistic Mission in the United States

All the forces of the Methodist Church in the United States are poised for the Evangelistic Campaign in response to the call of the Oxford Conference. The movement is expected to reach a high climax on May 24th, when around 500 district rallies are expected to assemble half a million Methodists in commemoration of the Aldersgate experience of John Wesley. The movement will culminate in a world convocation of evangelism at Philadelphia on June 26-28, and a Southeastern Commemoration of the Wesley Quarter-Millennium at Lake Junaluska, North Carolina, July 2-4.

More than fifty city and regional missions have already been held and 275,000 new members have been reported. A campaign in Ohio greeted 36,074 new commitments

in one episcopal area. Bishop John Branscomb has led a team of 85 ministers from the United States to Cuba to conduct a nine-day preaching campaign across the island and 2,145 new members and 2,198 rededications were reported.

Methods vary in the different Jurisdictions and areas. In the Southeastern Jurisdiction, the largest in American Methodism, the plan involves exchanges of preachers by whole districts. The ministers in each district moved as a body into another district to conduct evangelistic meetings, and exchanges involved all the districts. In this one Jurisdiction more than 4,000 ministers conducted evangelistic services in churches other than their own. The goal is 200,000 new members.

Methodist Unity in Germany

Although Germany is sharply divided into Eastern and Western zones, between which there is little ideological sympathy or political and social contact, the German

Methodists have preserved their unity, according to Bishop Friedrich Wunderlich of Frankfurt.

"One of the great concerns in the present time is to keep the unity

of our church in Germany on both sides of the demarcation line," he writes. "A few days after the session of our Central Conference I took a plane to Berlin and established contact with our district superintendents in Eastern Germany and with the government there. The meeting with our eastern brothers gave testimony of the

unbroken and wonderful unity of our church in all Germany. The competent minister of Eastern Germany received me and promised in a very friendly way that the door would be kept open for me to visit the Methodist churches in Eastern Germany. This is an answer to our prayers."

The Oxford Conference" **"Proceedings of**

A few copies of the official proceedings of the Oxford, 1951, Conference of the World Methodist Council are available in the United States through the various book stores of The Methodist Publishing House. This is a volume of more than 300 pages which contains all of the addresses and reports of the Oxford Conference.

The Oxford meeting will doubtless go into Methodist history as the most important session of the

Council ever held, since it marked the beginning of the new organization and launched the world-wide Evangelistic Campaign which is now in progress in every land. The volume of its proceedings is therefore of great significance and value.

Since only a few copies of this book are still available in America, persons are urged to secure copies at once from The Methodist Publishing House.

The Philippines

by C. L. SPOTTSWOOD, JR.

Another forward step was taken by Methodists in the Northern Philippine Conference, March 10-15, 1953, when the three districts were re-divided to make four districts. The laymen of the Conference voted to pay the salaries of all the district superintendents. Only two have previously been supported without mission subsidies.

On the vast expanding frontier 1,000 miles to the south in Mindanao, government reports indicate that two to four thousand

immigrants a month are pouring in to this "Golden West" of the Philippines. Bishop Jose L. Valencia has already assigned eight pastors and one missionary to this newest Methodist area. There are at present 17 congregations being served. Miss Dorothy Edwards and Mr. and C. L. Spottswood will lead a Work Camp in this area in May, emphasizing medical work, agricultural, educational, community work projects, and evangelism.

June 15, 1953, will see permanent buildings nearing completion

at two of our five Methodist High Schools. The money for these buildings, at Anda, Pangasinan and Northern Philippines Academy, Gattaran, Cagayan, was given largely through gifts from Minnesota, Kansas, and Florida.

A work camp, under the leadership of Camilo Toledo, Leighton Wiant, and Dr. Gerald V. Hartman, will lay the cement at Asbury High in Anda and finish the doors and windows.

Death of Doctor Ketcham

Dr. Charles B. Ketcham, president of Mount Union College at Alliance, Ohio, U.S.A., died recently of a heart ailment. He was a member of the Judicial Council, which is the supreme court of The Methodist Church. He was a dele-

gate to the Oxford Conference, a member of the World Methodist Council and its American executive committee, and a member of the executive committee of the Association of Methodist Historical Societies.

Two New Bishops Elected

Two Central Conferences of The Methodist Church in continental Europe have recently elected new bishops.

In Germany the Rev. Dr. Fred-
erich Wunderlich has been elected
bishop of the five conferences
there, succeeding the late Bishop
J. W. E. Sommer. Bishop Wunder-
lich was formerly a professor in
the theological seminary at Frank-
fort-a.M. The Germany Central
Conference has 60,000 members.

In the Scandinavian countries

the Northern Europe Central
Conference has elected Bishop
Odd Hagen to succeed retiring
Bishop Theodor Arvidson. Bishop
Hagen, a Norwegian, was formerly
president of the Union Scandina-
vian School of Theology in Goth-
enburg, Sweden. The Central Con-
ference includes Methodist work
in Denmark, Sweden, Norway,
Finland and the Baltic countries,
some of which has been virtually
detached by Soviet influence.
There are 20,000 members.

John Wesley Film

Rev. Harry C. Spencer and Rev.
Howard E. Tower, executive sec-
retaries of the Methodist Radio
and Film Commission (U.S.A.),
have been in London, where they
conferred with J. Arthur Rank,
British movie producer, with ref-
erence to the forthcoming color

film on the life of John Wesley.

Spencer and Tower said that
Rank has scheduled shooting the
film in April by one of his movie
companies, Religious Films, Ltd.
The picture is expected to be
ready for showing in the churches
in September or October.

Methodist Broadcasts

The Aldersgate service at the New Room in Bristol, England, on May 24th will be broadcast over the facilities of the British Broadcasting Company. Transcriptions have been made for use in the United States. Information concerning the time when this broadcast can be heard over nationwide stations may be secured by writing to the Rev. Harry C. Spencer, Secretary of the Radio and Film Commission of The Methodist Church, 1001 Nineteenth Ave., So., Nashville, Tennessee.

The Radio Committee of the Southeastern and South Central Jurisdictions is offering a

dozen radio programs of fifteen minutes each. These were made in Great Britain by a representative of the Committee and each program features an address by a British Methodist leader and music by Methodist choirs. Transcriptions of these programs for churches and local stations may be secured without cost by the ministers and churches of these two Jurisdictions, and by those of other Jurisdictions for a small fee. For information write to the Rev. James W. Sells, Executive Secretary, Wesley Memorial Building, Atlanta 3, Georgia.



Tentative Program

World Methodist Convocation of Evangelism

Philadelphia

June 26, 27, 28, 1953

Friday Morning, June 26

BISHOP W. ANGIE SMITH, Presiding

Welcome BISHOP FRED P. CORSON

Welcome THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA

Address BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM

"Today's Evangelistic Challenge to the Church"

Address DR. HARRY DENMAN

"Purpose of the World Methodist Evangelism Movement"

Friday Afternoon, June 26

BISHOP GLENN RANDALL PHILLIPS, Presiding

Address BISHOP W. C. MARTIN

"The Christian Hope"

Meeting by Sections—3:00 P.M.

Section I—*The Ministry*—The Evangelistic Challenge to the Methodist Preacher—BISHOP A. FRANK SMITH, presiding.

Section II—*The Laity*—The Evangelistic Challenge to the Home—RAY NICHOLS, presiding.

Section III—*Youth*—The Evangelistic Challenge to Youth—BISHOP EDWIN E. VOIGT, presiding.

Section IV—*The Teacher*—The Evangelistic Challenge to Teachers—BISHOP PAUL E. MARTIN, presiding.

Section V—*The Social Order*—The Evangelistic Challenge to the Social Order—BISHOP LLOYD C. WICKE, presiding.

Section VI—*Evangelism Leaders*—The Challenge to Connectional, Conference, and District Leaders—BISHOP ROY H. SHORT, presiding.

Friday Evening, June 26

DR. OSCAR THOMAS OLSON, Presiding

Processional

Scripture and Prayer DR. ELMER T. CLARK
Secretary, World Methodist Council

Address BISHOP IVAN LEE HOLT
President, World Methodist Council

Fraternal Messengers:

Dr. J. R. Mutchmor, United Church of Canada

Bishop Oliver James Hart, Protestant Episcopal Church

Bishop B. W. Doyle, Colored Methodist Episcopal

Rev. Tomas Rico Soltero, Puerto Rico

Bishop I. D. Warner, Evangelical United Brethren Church

Bishop Kenneth G. Hamilton, Moravian Church

Address DR. DOROTHY FARRAR
Vice-President, British Methodist Conference

Saturday Morning, June 27

BISHOP H. CLIFFORD NORTHCOTT, Presiding

Address DR. HAROLD ROBERTS
Vice-President, World Methodist Council
Richmond College, England

"The Holy Spirit and the Living Christ"

Address DR. E. STANLEY JONES
Missionary

"Pentecost—Then and Now"

Address DR. NELS FERRE
Vanderbilt University

"Methodism and the Holy Spirit Today"

Saturday Afternoon, June 27

Historical Tours to St. George's Church, Independence Hall, Valley Forge, and other points of historical interest.

Saturday Evening, June 27

BISHOP W. EARL LEDDEN, Presiding

Address DR. E. BENSON PERKINS
Secretary, World Methodist Council, England

The Music of the Wesleyan Movement

Service directed by DR. WALTER EDDOWS

Sunday Morning, June 28

Service in St. George's Church BISHOP ARTHUR J. MOORE

Sunday Afternoon, June 28

Franklin Field

BISHOP FRED P. CORSON, Presiding

Address DR. MALDWYN EDWARDS
Minister at Birmingham, England

Service of Commitment

Reception of 1,000 members

Bishop Fred P. Corson, assisted by

Bishop H. Bascom Watts

Bishop Edgar A. Love

Bishop Donald H. Tippet

Bishop Marvin A. Franklin

Bishop D. Stanley Coors

Dedication of the 70 BISHOP W. ANGIE SMITH

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Wesley Quarter-Millennium Commemoration

Lake Junaluska, North Carolina

July 2-4, 1953

THEME: WESLEY'S RECOVERED THEOLOGICAL EMPHASES

July 2

3:00 P.M. Meeting of the Executive and Finance Committees, U.S.A.
World Methodist Council, Lambuth Inn.

7:30 P.M. *Bishop Ivan Lee Holt, Presiding*

Address: Wesley's Recovered Emphases: The Witness of
the Spirit, the Rev. E. Benson Perkins, Joint
Secretary of the World Methodist Council,
Birmingham, England.

Address: Wesley's Recovered Emphases: Christian Perfection, the Rev. Dr. Maldwyn L. Edwards, Minister at Birmingham Mission, Birmingham, England.

July 3

11:00 A.M. *Mrs. Frank G. Brooks, Presiding*

Address: Wesley's Recovered Emphases: The Priesthood of Believers, Dr. Dorothy Farrar, Vice-President of the British Conference, Deaconess College, Ilkley, England.

3:00 P.M. Meeting of the Executive and Editorial Committees, Association of Methodist Historical Societies, Lambuth Inn.

3:00 P.M. Meeting of the Executive and Finance Committees, U.S.A. World Methodist Council, Lambuth Inn.

4:00 P.M. Wesley Tea and Exhibit of Wesleyana, Lambuth Inn.

7:30 P.M. *Dr. Oscar T. Olson, Presiding*

Address: Wesley's Recovered Emphases: Universal Atonement, the Rev. Harold Roberts, Vice-President of the World Methodist Council, Richmond College, Richmond, England.

July 4

11:00 A.M. *Mr. Edwin L. Jones, Presiding*

Special Music by the Daniels Family, Charlotte, N. C.

Address: To Reform the Continent, Dr. Jacob S. Payton, Correspondent of the Christian Advocate, Washington, D. C.

Address: Religion in the Making of America, Dr. Arthur S. Flemming, United States Director of Defense Mobilization, Washington, D. C.

3:00 P.M. Trip to Cherokee Indian Reservation and Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

7:30 P.M. *Bishop Paul N. Garber, Presiding*

The Evangelical Emphasis in Methodist Hymnology.

Musical Director: Prof. Cyrus Daniel

Song Leader: Mr. Joe Emerson Rose

"Wrestling Jacob," by the Daniels Family, Charlotte, N. C.

Announcer: The Rev. Dr. Frank Baker, Executive Secretary, Wesley Historical Society, Cleethorpes, England.

9:00 P.M. Fireworks Display over Lake Junaluska.